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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

Why did Governor Matthews change

the directors of the southern prison

if the warden is to be continued in office?

It seems to be a Cleveland year:

The baseball club of that name is distancing

its competitors, while the President of

that name seems to have run away with

the Democratic party.

If ex-Secretary Tracy had followed

the Whitney method of getting models

for cruisers in England, the New York,

built upon home devised plans, would

not have been the fastest ship of that

class afloat.

It was never contemplated that the

Chinese would refuse to register, as re-

quired by the Geary act, and for that

reason no adequate sum was appropri-

ated for their deportation. The deporta-

tion against which so many excellent

people rail was simply a penalty to en-

force registration.

Attention has already been drawn to

the efforts of two members of the

Cleveland Cabinet to become Mr. Cleve-

land's successor. Secretary Gresham is

putting newspaper writers under obliga-

tions to him, while Mr. Carlisle is ap-

pealing to the whole Democracy by

turning out the Treasury Department

officials of long standing, to make room

for full-blooded Democrats. The Car-

lisle method will win.

The Cleveland Leader lectures a

Populist organ because it published the

farm mortgage figures which the Demo-

cratic managers gave out in 1890, and

which the census reports disprove. In

that list the farm mortgages of Indiana

are put at \$620,000,000; as collected by

the census agents, the Indiana farm

mortgages in 1890 amounted to \$74,553,-

217, or about one-eighth of the Populist

statement. It is not often that the

Populist editor gets within seven-eighths of

the truth.

The five colonies of Australia have

only three millions of population, yet

they have contrived to get credit in

Great Britain in one way and another

for nearly \$750,000,000, while the Aus-

tralian banks got from British deposi-

tors on certificates of deposit bearing in-

terest \$500,000,000 more. The annual

interest on this British money could

not have been less than \$50,000,000,

which is a larger sum than three mil-

lions of people can pay. But Australia

has railroads, public buildings, tele-

graphs, etc., to show for the British

money, while the British investor has

nothing but finely printed certificates

of indebtedness.

If the Council authorizes Controller

Woolen to negotiate four-and-a-half-

per-cent, thirty-year bonds at par for

\$821,000 the annual interest will be

\$27,900. If the Council had authorized

the Controller last August to accept the

offer made to take the \$621,000 at a

premium of 3 1/2 per cent., bearing 4 per

cent interest, an even \$600,000 would

have purchased the bonds, and the city

would practically have paid 4 per cent.

on that amount, which would have

called for \$24,000 a year as interest—

\$3,900 a year less than must be paid

now. In thirty years the four-and-a-

half-per-cents, at this rate, will cost the

taxpayers \$118,350 more than the four-

per-cent. offer of August, 1892. The

chairman of the finance committee,

rather than the Council, is responsible,

since he refused to present the Con-

troller's proposition to that body.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, has vetoed

a bill authorizing the State to receive

bounty from the general government

for the sugar raised on the penitentiary

plantations. The State of Texas has a

plantation of 2,000 acres, worked last

year by 165 convicts, which produced

about one million pounds of sugar. The

yield this year will be at least as much,

with the prospect of a heavy annual in-

crease, so that under the existing law

the State might draw a bounty of about

\$20,000 each year till 1905. Is it a ques-

tion whether a State should put itself

in the position of receiving from the

general government a bounty for the

product of convict labor, especially

when such bounty was only offered to

stimulate individual enterprise. Per-

haps there is something to be said

on both sides of that question, and

Governor Hogg, in his veto mes-

sage, says a good deal on the negative

side. The message is a free trade,

State rights paper of quite a lurid style.

The argument is not so bad, but the

style is very funny, at least in spots.

The Governor says he thinks "the State

would debase her dignity, prostitute

her honor, and appear before civiliza-

tion as a humiliated suckling holding on

to the breast of the federal government

if she accepts the bounty." That is

somewhat figurative language to appear

in a state paper, but probably it will

pass in Texas. In another place he says that if the sovereign State of Texas should accept this bounty on sugar, "for spoils, she would open the way for the invasion and final destruction of her independent autonomy. For a mess of pottage, seasoned with the sacrifice of principle, boiled in sin, she would surrender her birthright." There is a good deal more of this sort of writing in the message, which leaves no doubt that Governor Hogg is a State rights, free-trade Democrat of the most approved school. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will pass the bill over his veto.

## SUNDAY LEGISLATION AND OPENING OF THE FAIR.

In a communication printed in another column the Rev. E. A. Allen asks some questions in regard to the world's fair and Sunday opening thereof, which we will briefly answer.

The purpose of the fair, as stated in the act of Congress providing for it, is "to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois." The preamble of the act provides that, whereas the exhibition should be of a national and international character, "it should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States." The act created a national commission, to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory, to be appointed by the President, and authorized the commission to accept a site and buildings for the fair "to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois known as 'The World's Exposition of 1893.'" In this act Congress did no more than give its sanction to the fair, the preparation of the grounds and buildings being left entirely to the Illinois corporation. The act provided that "the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants or employees, or any of them." The whole tenor of the act shows very clearly that it was not the intention of Congress to assume the control or become responsible for the management of the fair. An appropriation was made for the erection of a government exhibit and the payment of the national commissioners, but further than that Congress expressly repudiated all responsibility for the management or the expenses of the fair. We think the act shows that the entire fair, including the grounds and all the buildings, except the government building and exhibits, are under the control of the Illinois corporation and the Chicago directors.

Mr. Allen asks if the directors "can, after accepting a conditional appropriation from Congress, change the conditions to suit their own sweet will." We answer no. Neither had Congress any right to change the conditions, but it did. The only pecuniary aid given by Congress to the fair was a gift of two and a half millions of souvenir coins, and that gift was made on condition that the fair should be closed on Sunday. The local directors accepted the Sunday closing obligation, and, on the strength of Congress's gift, went ahead and made certain financial arrangements. Subsequently, Congress passed an act withholding \$570,880 of the souvenir coin gift and declaring that it should not be paid over to the local directors until they should give bond for its return to the treasury on or before Oct. 1, 1893. As the Sunday-closing requirement was conditioned on the gift of two and a half millions of souvenir coins, how can it be claimed that the requirement was binding after Congress called back a large part of its gift? But the legal right of the local directors to open the fair Sundays rests on stronger ground than this violation of contract by Congress. It rests on the fact that the local directors have entire control of the grounds and buildings except the government buildings. If every building in the grounds except the government buildings were to be destroyed by fire the loss would fall on the local directors, and they are also responsible for restoring the grounds to their original condition and for the financial outcome of the fair in every respect.

Mr. Allen asks if the Journal is certain that Sunday opening would be a blessing to the laboring people. We are certain it would be a source of harmless recreation to them, and that an overwhelming majority of them earnestly desire it. The scriptural injunction to "rest" on the Sabbath (not Sunday) does not necessarily imply going to church. Walking through a picture gallery or a collection of the wonders of nature and art is no more a violation of the injunction to keep the Sabbath (not Sunday) holy than is walking through the woods or fields.

Other questions asked by Mr. Allen show that he holds to the erroneous view entertained by Sabbatarians generally, viz., that Sabbath legislation rests on divine authority. This is a mistake. All such legislation has its foundation in the police power of government by which it assumes the right to prohibit what is hurtful to the comfort, peace and welfare of the community. Sunday as a day of rest is a civil, not a religious, institution. "Under the constitutions of the States and of the United States," says a writer on this subject, "Sunday cannot be made a religious day, nor can the people be compelled to observe it as such, but it is competent for a legislature to prohibit the performance of business on that day as a civil regulation. Such legislation is referable to the police power, and it has its sanction in the experience of mankind that the welfare of society requires a suspension from business of one day in seven. In sustaining this legislation the courts distinctly declare that it is wholly without religious import and compels no act of religious observ-

ance. The object is rest and recuperation—its purpose health, not piety." The State can prescribe a cessation of business and of ordinary pursuits one day in seven, but neither the State nor the church can prescribe how the day shall be spent. What constitutes rest and recreation must be left to each individual to decide for himself or herself, provided only that the rights and the comfort of others be not interfered with. The argument for the compulsory observance of Sunday as a day of religious exercises finds no more support in the Constitution than it does in the Bible.

Mr. Allen raises the question of motives. The Journal has not imputed wrong motives to those who oppose Sunday opening of the fair. We think their motives good, but their methods unwise. Assuming, without any authority whatever, that their views of Sabbath observance are correct, and that any departure therefrom is sinful, they would deprive all who disagree with them, and who constitute a large majority of the people, of an innocent enjoyment on Sunday, which would violate no law, human or divine, and which would be full of rest, recreation and instruction for thousands upon thousands who could not have it on any other day.

## THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE FEE AND SALARY LAW.

The backwardness of the Attorney-general in joining issue with the Democratic conspirators to set aside the fee and salary law of 1891, on the ground of unconstitutionality, should not surprise any one. If that official was not in the conspiracy, he consented to it, and his influence, which was potent in the Legislature, was on the side of the majority, which refused to amend that law in a manner to carry out the will of the people. For three months the Attorney-general has known that the grasping county officials would undertake to have the law declared invalid. Several weeks since an action was brought for that purpose. Nevertheless, with this extended notice, the Attorney-general declared on Monday, when the case was up, that he was not prepared to argue the constitutionality of the act for which his party, in the Legislature, became responsible in 1891. Indeed, his attitude regarding the suit was such as to lead those who saw him in court to suspect that he believes that the fee and salary law cannot be sustained. In short, the conduct of the Attorney-general has been such that fair-minded men are warranted in believing that he is hand-in-hand with the Democratic bosses who advised the county officers who came up to the Legislature to secure the repeal of the law that the more judicious plan was to assail it before the courts, which would declare it unconstitutional. He was a stupid looker-on at the Statehouse who did not understand that the law was not amended or repealed because it was to be got rid of by the courts. Two or three Democratic members who desired to meet the demands of the people in regard to the abuses which the fee and salary law of 1891 was intended to correct, declared in debate that the law should be amended so that its unconstitutionality could not be sustained in the courts, but their words fell upon deaf ears because the Democratic leaders were in the conspiracy of the tax-eating officeholders to restore the abuses which the State conventions of both parties have denounced and pledged themselves to destroy.

If there were a constitutional legislative apportionment in this State such outrages upon the people as this conspiracy to force upon taxpayers the fee and salary abuse could not exist, for the reason that the unscrupulous leaders could not secure a majority sufficiently large to warrant them in defying the taxpayers as they do in this State. The Attorney-general, who, more than any man in the controlling element of the party, is responsible for the gerrymander, would not dare to assume the friendliness he does to the overthrow of the law so generally demanded by the people if he did not believe that minority legislatures will be able to nullify government for the people and by the people.

ONE of the gentle papers in Utah complains that federal officials in both parties have of late been very lax in enforcing the anti-polygamy law known as the Edmunds-Tucker act, which, if vigorously enforced, would have put an end to the particular evil of Mormonism. The paper does not deal in mere charges, but gives name after name of Mormons who continue to keep two or more wives. These men are potent leaders in the church, and, if the reports of the paper are true, they are living in defiance of the law through the connivance of federal marshals, commissioners and other officers. It is charged that Republicans have failed to enforce the law because they have hoped to win the support of the Mormons not only in Utah, but in the adjoining States in which parts of their families live. Just now Mormons are making a pretense of complying with the law, to the end that Congress may be induced to admit Utah to the Union, when it could make its own laws and practice polygamy. If Republicans have been permitting the violation of the law to gain political favors from the Mormons they will learn their folly later on. The Mormons have memories, and, therefore, know that while Republicans have been hostile to their policy for years, Democratic leaders have been more favorable. As a State Utah would be always Democratic.

EVIDENCE continues to accumulate that the appointments to office which are being made by this administration are of a recklessly partisan character. With all his professions of civil-service reform, no President in recent years has allowed his subordinates and advisers to peddle out official patronage in payment of political debts to the extent that Mr. Cleveland has done. Every body will remember with what flourish of trumpets it was announced a few weeks ago that the consular service was to be reorganized, made more efficient and placed on a business footing. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was made First Assistant Secretary of State

to superintend this work, and he went about it with a zeal that does not suffer by comparison with that of Headman Maxwell. The result is that many faithful and efficient consuls have been removed, and their places filled by inexperienced and unfit men who have no other claim to recognition except that they are party workers. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune turns the light on Mr. Quincy's consular appointments as follows:

Among them are men who not only do not possess the least of the qualifications which were to be insisted upon, but who are notoriously unfit to hold any place whatever that requires business ability, experience or aptitude. In more than one case have such men been appointed to consulates of high rank and great responsibility, and the facts are notorious in Washington generally. If, not in the State Department and White House, broken-down party hacks, cross-road lawyers without practice, even men without visible means of support, have found their way into the consular service under a policy which was to place that service "on a business footing, and promote American trade and commerce." Some of Mr. Cleveland's consular appointments eight years ago were open to severe criticism, but the worst of them was not so bad by many degrees as some that he has made this year upon Mr. Quincy's recommendation, backed by the solicitations of Democratic Senators and Representatives, and the average is even lower than it was eight years ago. A "consular reform" proclamation was issued.

And so the work goes on, to the infinite disgust of all who stop to compare Mr. Cleveland's promises with his performances.

## Liquidity in Musical Criticism.

A new genius has burst upon Indianapolis, his first appearance being in the guise of a musical critic. As the criticism was, unfortunately, hidden from the world in the obscure columns of the Sentinel, it seems only right that publicity should be given its best points by the Journal. The author of this literary gem evidently drew a degree of inspiration from some outside source before entering the concert hall on Monday night, for his first words speak a mind in tune with all aesthetic things. It was "a heavenly night," he says, "with a mixture of yellow moonlight mellowing each flower and tree, soft zephyrs and warm skies with incense rising from the bursting buds of May, all making up a combination of nature to lend enchantment to the musical scene with its galaxy of great artists who graced the occasion." There was a magnificent audience, he says, "and a most brilliant and appreciative assemblage," this apparent repetition of ideas showing that he drew a fine distinction between the people who came to hear and the other people who merely made up the crowd. The tout ensemble of the chorus pleased him, "the fresh fair faces of each singer rising like a flower from out the leafy verdure." With the first numbers by the chorus his receptive soul entered into perfect harmony with the occasion. "The clear, pure tones" seemed to him "to be ever unfolding new delights of idealized sound, awakening a sympathetic and responsive chord in every heart that hearkened thereunto." Incidentally he drops a nugget of information into the foam of his rhapsodies. "The choruses long sustained," he announces, "have broad themes spreading far and wide and sometimes run together, like a chain of mountains, each successive one being of loftier altitude than its predecessor."

With Miss Reid he is enchanted, and is glad that Indianapolis people testified by their applause their ardent appreciation of her "almost supernatural talents. How gracefully sweet," he twitters, "how like the fair Titania of Shakespeare's fairy creation she seemed in her gossamer gown of turquoise blue, with the crimson rosesnetting lovingly in her jetty hair! The delicacy and daintiness of her ringing reminds one of a sweet bit of harmonic frosting." With Mr. Schlieffen, also, he is enamored; his is no petty soul that can be ensnared by one artist at a time. Schlieffen's adagio, he thinks, "was simply divine, and in its beautiful cadences seemed like the echo of those angel voices in the starry heaven—chords. The depths of feeling he displayed is truly remarkable, and his dreamy expression bespeaks a soul perfectly oblivious to surroundings. His bowing was beautifully smooth, and the little delicate notes he drew therefrom seemed like tiny birds darting hither and thither into the depths of the forest."

But it was when he reached Nordica that his inspiration rose to its very highest pitch, and the wheels in his head went round with a whirl. "Her pure, clear voice fell on the ear [his ear] like the liquid music of an angel's voice. Every note seemed a most beautiful tone, patting with here and there a shadow, a sort of chiaroscuro blending the sparkling with the sublime. How deftly interwoven was every golden note into her divine singing. She is a great cantatrice. Her voice is an ideal one. Her trills and chromatic scales, magnificent runs reminded one of the gurgling waters that fall from the little mountain cascades, so clear and crystal seemed her dripping music with its volume of golden notes. The world has produced few as great as Nordica. Her voice is beautifully finished and flexible, and she sings with delightful finesse and intense verve, which in these days of musical lethargy is a veritable revelation. Into the volume of the chorus her pure and silvery soprano poured its sweet floods to swell the liquid streams, just such floods of rare light as one observes upon the grey sea beach of Telbas girding the salt-washed Neptune." It will be noticed that in the similes used in this passage there is liquidity, so to speak, which might suggest to the suspicious mind the primary source of his enthusiasm, but he drifts away from these gurgling, dripping thoughts into another strain. Her sweet, bird-like carols seem to him "to float momentarily into the space that separates earth from heaven, then creeps an awful shadow over the sunshine in a musical minor chord; then mellow, mournful strains smite the ear like the vengeance of God and the heart is swept away on the irresistible song-tide of sorrow's oblivion; sweet, sweet music that 'knits up the ravaged sleeve of care.' She creates poetry in her conception of every part she sings, and her pure vocal style is supplemented by all the fine poetical beauty of dramatic action. Her vocal diatonics were perfect as were also her verse diatonics."

Summing up, he says the choruses were glorious and the selections from "Lohengrin" nonpareil, whatever that may mean, and "as the listener strolls home beneath the starlight of the sweet, rosy night, reeling from the effects of the sweet notes of so much delicious joy, he feels more than repaid for the rich treat he has enjoyed." Again the question intrudes itself upon the cold, unsympathetic mind, "Was the delirium caused by the music?"

There is more than a column of this, ending with a grand finale which leaves the reader who has but a limited musical vocabulary only breath enough with which to ejaculate "Gee-whizz!"

It is but just to say that the Sentinel has

side by side with this, a column account of the concert written in plain United States language which all may comprehend. This is wise, because such rhapsodies as the one quoted from are a little rich for Indianapolis at its present stage of musical cultivation, and it needs an accompanying antidote. Unfortunately, there is but little musical opportunity here for a display of this particular form of genius, but a writer of such gifted imagination, such a flow of words, may easily attain fame and fortune by devoting himself to the construction of baking powder or patent medicine "ads."

A NEW YORK electrician is building an air ship which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation beyond a doubt. He is so sure of its success that he has already selected a name for it, the pegasus. Pegasus was the winged horse on which poets were supposed to ride to empyrean heights. Pegasus was supposed to fly with his feet, and so will the new machine, if it flies at all. Hence the appropriateness of the name.

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, United States minister to Russia, writes that great interest is expressed there in the world's fair, that many Russians will visit it, and that the government is preparing to send a large number of its foremost experts in various departments for the study of exhibits at Chicago, and for examination into the various institutions throughout the United States.

FRIENDS of Mr. Cleveland in Albany, N. Y., are preparing to start a morning newspaper to sustain the administration as against the Argus, which will soon be conducted in the interest of the Hill wing of the party. This probably means two State conventions and two State tickets.

TO-DAY is Queen Victoria's seventy-fourth birthday. No formal observance of the day will be had in England until June 4, owing to the fact that a religious holiday is now being celebrated, but loyal Englishmen throughout the world will be apt to remember it.

The presiding officer of the Presbyterian General Assembly, who used the phrase "at this stage of the game," undoubtedly had reference to a properly conducted baseball contest.

## MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Proposition for the Side Groups—To Place the Crowning Figure—Business Transacted.

The monument commissioners were again in session yesterday and transacted a great deal of business. An offer was received from Frederick McMonnies, author of the group of figures at the world's fair, that he would make the War and Peace groups for the monument for \$100,000. The groups are to be from sixteen to eighteen feet in size; are to be completed in from three to four years. McMonnies is one of the two artists from whom the board asked for a proposition to undertake the work under its direction. The other was French, who has also made himself famous at Chicago, but he declined on the score that, having been one of the judges in the first and formal competition, he would be subject to criticism if he should accept a contract from those for whom he had passed adversely upon the models of other artists. The board took the proposition of McMonnies under advisement.

Under a resolution by Mr. English the board agreed to meet the next time at the Indiana Building of the world's fair in order to consult with artists and sculptors in reference to the ornamentation of the monument, and to inspect there the works of art. Concerning the crowning piece, the board decided to have the group of figures that it had been asked to erect by the monument, and could be expected day after tomorrow. The artist has notified the board that he has named Laker, who has had the contract to erect the figure in its place, would be here when it arrives. He lives in Terre Haute, but has not yet made his appearance. The figure is to be put together after its elevation to the summit of the column by the American Bronze Company, which cast it. It is thought it ought to be in place in a month's time.

A motion was made by Commissioner English that the crowning figure be placed so as to face the west. This is a departure from the accepted purpose of the commission, which has been understood as favoring the south as the direction in which the figure should face. It would be seen by more people in that direction to better advantage. The president of the commission favored the south front.

## FRESH AIR MISSION.

Committees, Physicians and Nurses Appointed by the Directors Yesterday.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Fresh Air Mission yesterday afternoon at Plymouth Church, and a large attendance. Mr. Rondthaler presided. The resignation of Mrs. W. J. McKee, first vice president, was accepted with regret, and Miss Julia G. Sharpe was appointed to the position. Mr. Carstensen reported that Sister Helen, of the Episcopal diocese, would give two afternoons each week to the service of the